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A/47/779
11 December 1992

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 91

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Letter dated 11 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to convey the deep concern of the Government and people of Israel following the extensive racist, anti-Semitic and xenophobic outbursts which have taken place recently in many countries. The flames set by racists and bigots recall memories of the horrible inferno of Nazism, which consumed the lives of tens of millions from many nations and destroyed a third of the Jewish people.

Recently, there has been a wave of violent manifestations of racism and anti-Semitism. Hate crimes have targeted refugees, asylum-seekers, foreigners and others. In 1990, there were 46 violent attacks against Jews, while in 1991 there were 61 attacks. Thus far in 1992, there have been close to 100 such incidents, in addition to some 250 cases of threats, arson and damage to property. Across Europe, there are currently more than 1,000 organizations with an anti-Semitic orientation.

The Government of Israel, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin, discussed the racist and anti-Semitic phenomena at its weekly cabinet meeting on 29 November 1992. The Government then issued a communiqué, which stated, inter alia, that it "strongly condemns" the recent neo-Nazi, racist and anti-Semitic phenomena and "views them with concern and seriousness ... the cabinet will continue to be active in the monitoring of anti-Semitic phenomena everywhere, and in the struggle thereagainst, as needs and circumstances require".

The President of Israel, Mr. Chaim Herzog, has appealed to the leaders and heads of State of a number of countries suggesting the issuance of a joint condemnation of racism and anti-Semitism.

In the Knesset, on 30 November 1992, Mr. Shimon Peres, Israel's Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that, "so long as such manifestations continue, we cannot rest. We cannot lower our voices. The Government of Israel shall assert in a clear, unapologetic voice our demand to do everything necessary to nip this phenomenon in the bud".

It is the duty of the world to remember the atrocities of the past and not to allow them to cast their ugly shadow upon the future. Nations should enact appropriate legislation and severely punish those who commit acts of racist violence. It is our duty and our mission to condemn this threat without hesitation, and to put an end to it.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 91.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

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11 December 1992
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Forty-seventh session

REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOMALIA

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, I should be grateful if you would kindly include an additional item entitled "Convening of an international conference on Somalia" in the agenda of the current session, with a view to its consideration, as a matter of urgency, in plenary meeting.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE

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ANNEX I

Aide-mémoire concerning the inclusion of an additional item in the agenda of the forty-seventh regular session of the General Assembly

In his capacity as the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, His Excellency Mr. Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, proposed, in the course of his statement on 30 September 1992 during the general debate of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, that an international conference should be convened on Somalia.

This proposal has recently been warmly welcomed by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, during their special session at Jeddah on 1 and 2 December 1992, as well as by most regional groups and by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries' working group on Somalia.

In its resolution 794 (1992), the Security Council also emphasized the importance of convening an international conference on Somalia by requesting the Secretary-General to take all the necessary measures for that purpose.

In addition, the international community is increasingly determined to support all initiatives, including those of the Secretary-General, to save Somalia. The country faces a serious threat of total disintegration if concrete and effective measures are not taken. The convening of an international conference on this question would seem to represent a culmination of such efforts.

Finally, it should be emphasized that, in making this proposal, which currently enjoys the support of the vast majority of the international community, President Abdou Diouf and his African counterparts were convinced that such a conference should:

(a) Fall within the framework of the action currently being undertaken in Somalia by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and all humanitarian organizations;

(b) Provide, subsequent to the initial stages defined by the Security Council and the Secretary-General, an appropriate framework for a comprehensive political settlement of the Somali crisis which would assist the country's national reconciliation and the reconstruction of its national economy.

It is therefore of urgent importance that the General Assembly should establish forthwith the means whereby the Secretary-General may, at the appropriate time and with the support of the international community, exploit all the possibilities made available to him for the purpose of promoting a comprehensive and final settlement of this grave crisis.

The General Assembly should consider all the above reasons as sufficient to justify the inclusion in its agenda of an additional item relating to the convening of an international conference on Somalia.

ANNEX II

Revised preliminary draft resolution on the convening of an international conference on Somalia

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992,

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992),

Taking note of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa on 5 December 1992,

Realizing that, in the absence of a representative national authority or any neutral devices for conflict resolution, the political situation in Somalia requires more active international involvement to assist the Somali people to resolve their conflict,

Convinced that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity, peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. Affirms the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. Welcomes the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa, governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. Recognizes that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, inter alia, by the following considerations:

(a) Strict observance by all the warring parties of a cease-fire under international supervision;

(b) Necessity for national reconciliation among the various factions, movements and groups;

(c) Full cooperation of all the warring parties with the United Nations peace-keeping forces following the termination of the current humanitarian operation;

(d) Establishment of a constituent assembly to prepare a constitution that guarantees to the people of Somalia the enjoyment of democracy, freedom and justice;

(e) Preparation and organization of free and fair elections in Somalia under the supervision of the international community;

(f) Solution of the problem of Somali refugees and internally displaced persons and returnees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa and with the support of any other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider the practical modalities for convening an international peace conference on Somalia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during its current session on this matter.

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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE AGENDA OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

CONVENING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOMALIA

Addendum

Letter dated 14 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Pursuant to the request made in a letter of 10 December 1992 by the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Senegal for the inclusion in the agenda of an additional item on the situation in Somalia (A/47/780), I am transmitting to you herewith, for distribution to the members of the General Assembly, the draft resolution adopted by the Group of African States on the matter.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative of
Morocco to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group
for the month of December

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ANNEX

Draft resolution on the convening of an international conference on Somalia

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned about the tragic situation in Somalia,

Taking into account the statement made by the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on 30 September 1992,

Taking note of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 794 (1992),

Taking note of the outcome of the Second Coordination Meeting on Somalia, held at Addis Ababa on 5 December 1992,

Realizing that, in the absence of a representative national authority or any neutral devices for conflict resolution, the political situation in Somalia requires more active international involvement to assist the Somali people to resolve their conflict,

Convinced that lasting peace, stability and unity in the country can be achieved through a process of national reconciliation culminating in a final, comprehensive, politically negotiated settlement among all the political entities and segments of the Somali people,

Deeply convinced that a final negotiated settlement of the Somali conflict is an ultimate responsibility of the Somalis themselves,

Recognizing that the idea of convening an international conference on Somalia has gained widespread acceptance and is viewed as part of the important initiatives currently being undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Security Council and the international community to contribute to creating the conditions necessary for national reconciliation, peace and stability and for reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

Welcoming in this regard the efforts being exerted by the Security Council, the Secretary-General and the international community,

Welcoming also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa,

Stressing the need to coordinate the efforts being made by the international community towards the restoration of national unity, peace and the reconstruction of the national economy of Somalia,

1. Affirms the need for a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Somali crisis;

2. Welcomes the idea of convening an international peace conference on Somalia under the auspices of the United Nations and in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa, governmental and non-governmental organizations, which would contribute to the establishment of peace and security in the subregion;

3. Recognizes that the restoration of much-needed peace and stability in Somalia must be governed, inter alia, by the following considerations:

(a) Strict observance by all the warring parties of a cease-fire under international supervision;

(b) Necessity for national reconciliation among the various factions, movements and groups;

(c) Full cooperation of all the warring parties with the United Nations peace-keeping forces following the termination of the current humanitarian operation;

(d) Establishment of a constituent assembly to prepare a constitution that guarantees to the people of Somalia the enjoyment of democracy, freedom and justice;

(e) Preparation and organization of free and fair elections in Somalia under the supervision of the international community;

(f) Solution of the problem of Somali refugees and internally displaced persons and returnees;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with the Organization of Africa Unity, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Standing Committee of the States of the Horn of Africa and with the support of any other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to consider the practical modalities for convening an international peace conference on Somalia;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly during the current session on this matter.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (c)
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter from His Excellency Dr. Momcilo Grubac, Minister for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 97 (c), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Letter dated 10 December 1992 from the Minister for Human Rights and the Rights of Minorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the Secretary-General

In connection with the report on the situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, submitted by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, on 17 November 1992 (A/47/666-S/24809), and the draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia", adopted by the Third Committee of the General Assembly on 4 December 1992 (A/C.3/47/L.79/Rev.1), I would like to draw your attention to the following.

1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully supports the activities of the United Nations aimed at improving the situation of human rights and humanitarian law in the territories of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia still affected by the armed conflict, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Certain progress has been made in seeking a global and peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, above all in the framework of the International Conference in Geneva.

However, the main objective, peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, has not been achieved yet. All the factors involved, as well as the entire international community, are expected to do all in their power to stop the war and grave humanitarian tragedy and find a peaceful solution to the conflict.

2. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, although not a party to the conflict, is making every effort and using all its influence, within its possibilities, to bring about an end to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has fully accepted all the decisions and principles of the London Conference, and considers that their consistent implementation is the only way to stop this senseless and bloody war.

In that context, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers that full and consistent compliance with the following principles is essential:

- comprehensive solution to the crisis by peaceful means with the assistance of the United Nations, the European Community and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE);

- with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina, a peaceful solution should be based on full agreement of its three constituent nations - Muslims, Serbs and Croats;

- inviolability of existing borders between the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, except for their changes through peaceful arrangements;

- respect for internationally recognized and accepted obligations and standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities;

- condemnation and cessation of the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing by whomever it is committed and wherever it occurred;

- provision and unhampered urgent delivery of humanitarian assistance;

- compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

3. The basic and primary goal is to achieve a lasting peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that respect, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has already taken the following steps:

- it has invested great efforts and made a considerable contribution to the lifting of the siege of Sarajevo under the supervision of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR);

- it supported the decision that a mixed military working group be in permanent session;

- it fully supported the Declaration of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia of 13 October 1992 (S/24795, annex IV). During the recent talks between President Cosić and Prime Minister Panić with the Co-Chairmen, Mr. Vance and Lord Owen in Belgrade, Yugoslavia strongly supported the grounding of all military planes and other aircraft of the Serbian side in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the Banja Luka airfield, also under UNPROFOR supervision;

- to dispel any allegations of its involvement in any military operations in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has insisted since last July that United Nations monitors be placed at all airfields of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and along the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia;

- the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has exerted all its influence to bring about an agreement between the Bosnian Serbs and UNPROFOR on deploying United Nations observers at 11 locations around Sarajevo in order to place the heavy artillery of Bosnian Serbs under supervision;

- the last member of the Yugoslav Army was withdrawn in May 1992, as has been confirmed in the Secretary-General's report and by the European Community;

- the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Government have issued orders to the effect of fully preventing the creation of paramilitary forces and their movement from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Bosnia and Herzegovina;

- the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial claims against Bosnia and Herzegovina or any other republic of the former Yugoslavia. That has been clearly stated in the Declaration of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly of 27 April 1992 (A/46/915, annex II) and in the Joint Statement of 19 October 1992 by Presidents Cosić and Izetbegović (S/24795, annex V) reaffirming their commitments to the inviolability of the existing borders, other than through changes reached by peaceful agreement. Moreover, they reaffirmed that a comprehensive political solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina must be found between Muslims, Serbs and Croats, the three constitutent nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina within the International Conference at Geneva.

4. The heart of the matter is that the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a civil, ethnic and religious war between Muslims, Serbs and Croats - three peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnian Serbs have lived there from time immemorial. They had their state in Bosnia and Herzegovina centuries before the Ottoman Empire occupied those regions and before Islam was introduced there. Therefore, they cannot be called "aggressors". Calls for their "withdrawal" are equal to calls for ethnic cleansing of a whole nation from their own territory.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot be the aggressor either since there are no Yugoslav troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The aggressor in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only be the Republic of Croatia. The regular and well-armed forces, numbering between 40,000 and 60,000 troops, have been fighting in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is also recorded in the Security Council documents as well as in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly (A/47/747). It is therefore imperative to condemn such a behaviour and take necessary measures in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Croatia's obvious aggression. Or otherwise, it would seem that some obvious aggressions are tolerated.

By distorting and ignoring the facts, a false picture has unfortunately been projected to the international public, which is not helping the resolution of the conflict. One-sided condemnation of the Serbs is not only unjust but it further exacerbates the conflict. What is needed instead is an

objective assessment of the responsibility of all the three warring parties. Just as facts must be established objectively, however distressing they may be, so must the blame for atrocities be attributed to all perpetrators irrespective of their national origin and without political or, in particular, religious prejudice. Pinning the blame all too easily on one of the parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina can only undermine the general efforts to end the war and stop the violations of human rights in those territories.

Mr. Mazowiecki's report leads to the conclusion that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is responsible for acts of Serbs who are not citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and who live outside its territory. These citizens and those territories are outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Such accusations and unfounded condemnations, in which respect Mr. Mazowiecki's report is no exception, do not contribute to upgrading the protection of human rights.

The premature recognition of Bosnia and Herzogovina by the European Community, as admitted by many, including Lord Carrington and Mr. Cyrus Vance, directly contributed to the outbreak of the war and dramatically increased the suffering of the people and the number of victims.

5. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed office in very difficult circumstances. The country was adversely affected by the consequences of the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the outbreak of the armed conflict, coupled with grave economic problems exacerbated by the United Nations sanctions as well as the burden of a huge number of refugees, etc. Against this backdrop, the Federal Government undertook a number of measures with a view to promoting human rights and their genuine protection. All this has been done in cooperation with the authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.

6. In the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, there is no policy or practice of ethnic cleansing. Yugoslavia has unequivocally condemned and rejected the policy and practice of ethnic cleansing irrespective of where and against which people it is being pursued. Perpetrators of individual incidents in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been, and will be, brought to justice.

7. Over 600,000 refugees, not only Serbs but also about 40,000 Muslims and members of other nations, have been taken in by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without any discrimination whatsoever, and the number of refugees is constantly growing. All these unfortunate people have received equal treatment, with full respect for the main refugee principle of "non-refoulement". Their misfortune is additionally exacerbated by the harsh sanctions of the international community imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Unfortunately, the report of the Special Rapporteur and the draft resolution adopted in the Third Committee fail to attach due attention to this

grave humanitarian problem. The fact has been systematically ignored that over half a million Serbian refugees have fled Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina because of the terror and repressive measures undertaken by the Muslim and Croatian military and paramilitary forces.

The international public is insufficiently familiar with the suffering and position of Serbs outside Serbia, especially in Croatia, who are subject to permanent pressure, dismissal from work, conversion to Catholicism by force, and all other forms of discrimination, as well as to well-known forms of ethnic cleansing, as was the case with ethnic cleansing of Serbs by Croats in the region of Western Slavonia, where 180 villages were cleansed of Serbs. As a result, more than 200,000 Serbs from Croatia sought refuge in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On the other side, the territories of Western Herzegovina and the valley of the Neretva river are now completely ethnically clean. The territory is now inhabited only by Croats. There are no Serbs or Muslims living there anymore. In his report, Mr. Mazowiecki failed to mention this obvious and systematic ethnic cleansing which can be qualified as a cleansing of huge proportions by the size of the territory and number of people it covered.

8. In regard to the reports of the Special Rapporteur, the Federal Government supports the conclusions in Mr. Mazowiecki's second report under points (a) to (d) and is prepared to help in their implementation, just as it is prepared to provide, regardless of its limited possibilities, humanitarian relief to all the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina, irrespective of religion or nationality.

The Federal Government agrees with the conclusions set out in paragraph 130 of the third report of the Special Rapporteur on the implementation of the Geneva Conventions (A/47/666-S/24809). However, they cannot relate to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, since there has not been nor is there an armed conflict in its territory.

9. Regarding those sections of Mr. Mazowiecki's report dealing with the situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, particularly in Kosovo and Metohija, Vojvodina and those parts of the country designated as "Sandzak", there are a number of inaccuracies not reflecting the true state of affairs.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, aware of the serious and complex nature of the problems existing in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, has given the highest priority to efforts to resolve them. Its policy is based on the following premises:

- the solution to the problems in Kosovo and Metohija should proceed from full respect and protection for human rights and freedoms, as well as from the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia and inviolability of its borders;

- Kosovo and Metohija should have its autonomy within the framework of the legal system of Serbia and Yugoslavia;

- solution to all problems should be sought in dialogue, peacefully and step by step, by taking up specific questions and, above all, without preconditions.

The report of the CSCE mission which visited Kosovo and Metohija last June stated that it had noticed no unusual military activity and that no military activities had been undertaken against the population of Kosovo and Metohija.

The main obstacle to stabilizing the situation and reaching a lasting solution in Kosovo and Metohija is not the violation of human rights but the policy and practice of secession pursued over a long period by leaders of some Albanian minority political parties. The policy which they pursue is that of a total boycott of the State whose citizens they are, which represents a dangerous precedent for all multinational States.

In spite of all our efforts to bring about a democratic solution to all human and minority rights problems, through negotiation with the representatives of the Albanian minority, some factors and States are eager to provoke an armed conflict in Kosovo and Metohija. For example, Albania is directly engaged in this, inter alia, supporting separatists in Kosovo and Metohija and requesting the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from the region. This policy of Albania and the support of some other countries in this respect constitutes a direct threat not only to the political dialogue embarked upon in Kosovo and Metohija but also to the peace and stability of the entire region.

As regards the assessment of the situation in Vojvodina and the so-called Sandzak region presented in the report, it is not based on facts and does not correspond to reports of other international governmental and non-governmental organizations.

10. In conclusion, I would like to draw your attention to the statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 24 November 1992 (A/47/712-S/24844, annex) in connection with some parts of the second report submitted by Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (A/47/635-S/24766), as well as to the report of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (A/C.3/47/12, annex) which was submitted to and considered by the Human Rights Committee at its forty-sixth session, held at Geneva from 19 October to 6 November 1992.

(Signed) Momcilo GRUBAC

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Agenda item 115 (a) and (b)

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) (A/47/620) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (A/47/740). During its consideration of the items, representatives of the Secretary-General provided additional information to the Committee.

2. The observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in section IV below. However, in view of the late submission of the reports of the Secretary-General and the urgent need for the General Assembly to complete its consideration and appropriate the necessary funds for this operation, the Advisory Committee is presenting only an abbreviated report on these items. It is hoped that in future the Advisory Committee can revert to its traditional format for analysis of the Secretary-General's proposals and submission of its recommendations thereon.

II. UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE

3. UNDOF was established by the Security Council in its resolution 350 (1974) of 31 May 1974; its mandate has since been extended, most recently

by Security Council resolution 790 (1992) of 25 November 1992, for another period of six months until 31 May 1993.

4. As indicated in paragraph 4 of A/47/620, assessments totalling $992 million had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNDOF and the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) for the period from inception to 30 November 1992, against which contributions totalling $935.7 million have been received. The Secretary-General states that the outstanding balance of $56.3 million includes an amount of $36 million transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A, leaving an amount due of $20.3 million as at 30 September 1992. The Committee was informed that the air ambulance service mentioned in paragraph 5 of the report, has been utilized by UNDOF on two occasions.

5. In paragraphs 6 and 8 of the report, the Secretary-General states that UNDOF has been streamlined, leading to an overall 15 per cent reduction in military personnel and civilian staff.

6. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 9 of the report that full reimbursement, in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement, has been made on a current basis to troop-contributing States.

7. According to paragraph 10 of the report, the audited financial statement of 31 December 1991 for UNEF/UNDOF covering the period from 1 December 1990 to 30 November 1991 indicates that the account shows a "surplus" balance of $4,520,635, representing excess income over expenditure; "income" includes assessed contributions irrespective of collectibility.

8. For reasons given in paragraph 12 of his report, the Secretary-General proposes that the surplus of $4,520,635, which otherwise would have to be surrendered as credits to Member States, be entered into the Suspense Account.

9. The disbursements and obligations for UNDOF from 1 December 1991 to 30 November 1992, as compared with the initial allocation (apportionment), are shown in the performance report in section IV and annex I of the report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary information on the performance report for the above period, including a detailed description under each line item, is provided in annex II.

10. In section V of the report, the Secretary-General estimates the cost for the renewal of UNDOF would be $3,034,000 gross ($2,953,000 net) per month from 1 December 1992 onwards; the total costs for the period from 1 December 1992 to 30 November 1993 are estimated at $36,413,000 gross ($35,436,000 net), as shown in annexes III and IV of the report.

III. UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

11. UNIFIL was established by the Security Council in its resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 for an initial period of six months and has since

been extended, most recently by Security Council resolution 768 (1992) of 30 July 1992, for another period of six months until 31 January 1993.

12. As indicated in paragraph 4 of A/47/740, assessments totalling $2,003.6 million had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNIFIL for the period from inception to 31 January 1993, against which contributions totalling $1,846.4 million have been received. The Secretary-General states that the outstanding balance of $284.3 million includes an amount of $19.6 million transferred to a special account in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/116 A, leaving an amount due of $264.7 million as at 31 October 1992.

13. In response to a renewed appeal for voluntary contributions to UNIFIL made by the General Assembly in paragraph 14 of its resolution 46/194 of 20 December 1991, the Secretary-General continued to receive some contributions in the form of services and supplies from one Government (A/47/740, para. 5) that were not budgeted for in the cost estimates. In paragraph 6 of the report, the Secretary-General indicates that as at 31 October 1991 voluntary contributions in cash to the Suspense Account totalling $8.4 million had been received from Governments.

14. In paragraph 8, the Secretary-General states that UNIFIL has been streamlined, resulting in reductions of 10 per cent in military personnel and 17 per cent in the number of internationally recruited staff, effective 1 August 1992.

15. The Advisory Committee notes the statement by the Secretary-General in paragraph 12 of his report that, as a result of the withholding of contributions by certain Member States or delays in payment of assessed contributions by other States:

> "UNIFIL has been unable to meet its obligations on a current basis, particularly those due to the troop-contributing countries, payments to which have never been made on a current and full basis in accordance with the rates established by the General Assembly. So far, the Suspense Account established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/9 D has not achieved its purpose of alleviating the financial burden on troop contributors."

The Secretary-General's concern is reiterated in paragraph 19 of his report, in which he appeals to all Member States to pay their assessments in full and without delay. He also appeals to Governments, as a practical measure, to make voluntary contributions to the UNIFIL Suspense Account, which has been set up by the General Assembly to facilitate the reimbursement of amounts to Governments contributing troops, equipment and supplies to UNIFIL.

16. In paragraph 13 of the report, the Secretary-General states that initial reimbursement to Governments is being made at the rate of $750 per person per month for pay and allowances for troops as part of the approved rate of $988; as at 31 October 1992, a total of $108,700 was due to

troop-contributing States for troop costs and $10.7 million for the cost of contingent-owned equipment (see A/47/740, para. 15).

17. According to paragraph 17 of the report, the audited financial statement of 31 December 1991 for UNIFIL covering the period from 1 February 1990 to 31 January 1991 indicates that the account shows a "surplus" balance of $6,851,976, representing excess income over expenditure; "income" includes assessed contributions irrespective of collectibility.

18. For reasons given in paragraph 18 of his report, the Secretary-General proposes that the surplus of $6,851,976, which otherwise would have to be surrendered as credits to Member States, be entered into the Suspense Account.

19. The disbursements and obligations for UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993, as compared with the initial allocation (apportionment), are shown in the performance report in section IV and annex I of the report of the Secretary-General. Supplementary information on the performance report for the above period, including a detailed description under each line item, is provided in annex II.

20. In section V and annexes III and IV of his report, the Secretary-General estimates the costs of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1993 to 31 January 1994 at $146,280,000 gross ($143,178,000 net), or $12,190,000 gross ($11,931,500 net) per month. This estimate is based on an average force strength of 5,250, all ranks, and assumes that the existing responsibilities of UNIFIL will continue.

IV. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

21. Although the decision to streamline both UNDOF and UNIFIL has been implemented, leading to reductions in the military strength of the two Forces (see paras. 5 and 14 above), it is the view of the Advisory Committee that cost estimates of various items are still over-budgeted and do not show corresponding decreases. With regard to civilian staff costs, for example, in spite of the reductions in resources, they appear greater than they would have been if reductions of 15 per cent in the case of UNDOF and 17 per cent in the case of UNIFIL had been applied.

22. The Advisory Committee notes that the cost estimates for premises/accommodation at UNDOF and UNIFIL are still very high. At UNDOF the costs are $1,841,000 for 1992-1993 compared to $2,425,000 for 1991-1992 (A/47/620, annex IV, paras. 15-18) and at UNIFIL they are $4,740,000 for 1993-1994 compared to $3,933,000 in 1992-1993 (A/47/740, annex IV, paras. 17-21).

23. With regard to transportation, the Advisory Committee notes the proposed purchase of 45 new vehicles for replacement at a cost of $783,000 and a provision of $1,140,000 for vehicle spare parts at UNDOF (A/47/620, annex IV, paras. 19-25); at UNIFIL there are 157 new vehicles for replacement at a cost

of $4,461,000 and a provision of $4,295,000 for vehicle spare parts (A/47/740, annex IV, paras. 23-28). The Committee is of the view that there is a need for economy in the purchase and maintenance of vehicles.

24. Subject to its observations and taking into account paragraphs 21 to 23 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the estimates of the Secretary-General for UNDOF for the mandate period from 1 December 1992 to 30 November 1993 (para. 10 above) and for UNIFIL for the mandate period from 1 February 1993 to 31 January 1994 (para. 20 above). As regards the unencumbered balance of $841,000 for UNDOF, the Committee recommends, as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report (A/47/620, para. 12), that Member States be credited with this amount against their assessed contributions for mandate periods subsequent to 30 November 1992.

25. The Advisory Committee recommends an appropriation for UNDOF in the amount of $18,206,500 gross ($17,718,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993. Subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council on the renewal of UNDOF after 31 May 1993, requirements for UNDOF for the period from 1 June 1993 to 30 November 1993 should not exceed $18,206,500 gross ($17,718,000 net). On that basis, the Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve commitment authority up to the level of $3,034,000 gross ($2,953,000 net) per month for the six-month period beginning 1 June 1993.

26. The Committee concurs in the recommendations of the Secretary-General in paragraphs 12 (d) of his report on UNDOF and 18 of his report on UNIFIL that the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4, 5.2 (b) and 5.2 (d) be suspended and that the surplus balances in the UNDOF and UNIFIL accounts be transferred to the Suspense Accounts established pursuant to relevant General Assembly resolutions, until further decisions on the disposition of the surplus balances are taken by the General Assembly.

27. Subject to the decision to be taken by the Security Council on the renewal of UNIFIL after 31 January 1993, requirements for UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1993 to 31 January 1994 should not exceed $146,280,000 gross ($143,178,000 net). On that basis, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve commitment authority up to the level of $12,190,000 gross ($11,931,500 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1993. The Committee notes that, in paragraph 10 of his report (A/47/740), the Secretary-General indicates the procedures that he intends to follow should future decisions of the Security Council regarding the status of UNIFIL entail costs exceeding the limits authorized by the General Assembly.

28. The Committee further recommends that the Secretary-General should be permitted the usual flexibility to transfer credits between items of expenditure, should that be necessary in the interest of good management and efficiency.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/783
S/24959
14 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA
AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith the letter that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania has addressed to you (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thanas SHKURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Albania

ANNEX

Letter dated 14 December 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania to the Secretary-General

Excellency,

Allow me to address myself to you again to express our thanks for the ceaseless efforts of your Organization and yours personally in aiding the Somali people in their present most difficult situation.

We have constantly followed with concern the deplorable situation in Somalia and have fully supported the action of the United Nations to offer humanitarian aid to that country and to establish there political peace. We have also appreciated the message of hope that you conveyed to the Somali people to overcome this difficult situation, as well as the commitment of the United Nations to find long-term solutions to the numerous problems preoccupying that country.

An analogous situation, with all its elements, is present in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Each passing day brings with it innocent victims. The savage killings of children there have added to the anguish of the entire international community. The continued use of violence threatens the further spread of the conflict.

Expressing once again our solidarity with the noble and peace-loving activity of the Organization headed by you, as well as appreciating your personal merit in making the international community sensitive to the situation so that they would come to the aid of Somalia, we shall welcome a more active role of the United Nations to put an end to the human tragedy in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(Signed) Alfred SERREQI

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/784
14 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 59, 61 (1), 62 (b) and 104

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: TRANSPARENCY IN ARMAMENTS

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REGIONAL CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/47/689, para. 9)

Programme budget implications of draft resolution E recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/47/691, para. 38)

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A recommended by the First Committee in its report (A/47/692, para. 25)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 44th meeting, on 14 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statements by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/50, A/C.5/47/64 and A/C.5/47/65) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution E entitled "Transparency in armaments" recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 38 of its report (A/47/691) under agenda item 61, draft resolution A entitled

"Regional confidence-building measures" recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 25 of its report (A/47/692) under agenda item 62, and the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report (A/47/689) under agenda item 59. The Fifth Committee had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/7/Add.11).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.44).

DECISIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

A. General and complete disarmament: transparency in armaments

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution E recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 38 of its report (A/47/691), an additional appropriation estimated at $79,500 would be required under section 37 (Department of Political Affairs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

B. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: regional confidence-building measures

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 25 of its report (A/47/692), an additional appropriation estimated at $203,200 would be required under section 37 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, on the understanding that the exception to the rules on reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses for government representatives relates to the 1993 programme budget only and, pending the conclusion of the general review of this issue, shall not constitute a precedent. This additional appropriation would be subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211.

C. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

5. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee in paragraph 9 of its report (A/47/689), an additional appropriation estimated at $72,300 would arise under section 37 of the programme budget for

the biennium 1992-1993, on the understanding that the exception to the rules on reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses for government representatives relates to the 1993 programme budget only and, pending the conclusion of the general review of this issue, shall not constitute a precedent. This additional appropriation would be subject to the guidelines for the use and operation of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211. In addition, the modifications to the approved programme of work outlined in paragraph 6 of the Secretary-General's statement (A/C.5/47/65) would be required.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/785
14 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 93 (b) and 104

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/703, para. 30)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 11 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/54) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 30 of its report (A/47/703). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by the Chairman of the Fifth Committee.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.42).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 30 of its report (A/47/703), the Assembly would concur in the proposals of the Secretary-General on the financing of United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders as contained in the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/47/54).

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/786
14 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 97 (b) and 104

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/678, para. 8)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 44th meeting, on 14 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/55) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution entitled "Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea" recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/47/678). The Fifth Committee had before it the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/47/7/Add.12).

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C/5/47/SR.44).

3. Statements in explanation of position after the decision were made by the representatives of Belgium, Canada and Ireland.

92-79718 0927P (E) 151292 151292

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DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

4. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/47/678), the Secretary-General would establish an observer mission to be known as the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea (UNOVER) under the terms of reference outlined in paragraph 4 of the statement by the Secretary-General of programme budget implications (A/C.5/47/SR.55).

5. The General Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not exceeding $2 million pending receipt of voluntary contributions for this operation. The related commitments would be treated as an advance from the Working Capital Fund in accordance with financial regulation 6.4. Any supplementary appropriations required would be dealt with in the context of the second performance report for the biennium 1992-1993.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/787
S/24966
15 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 18
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 14 December 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the position of my country in its capacity as an observer of the process for the settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara following the cancellation of the meeting of tribal chieftains from Western Sahara that was to be held on 30 November and 1 December 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 18, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rabah HADID
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement by Algeria on Western Sahara

1. Algeria has learned with great disappointment that the meeting of tribal chieftains from Western Sahara which was to have been held at Geneva on 30 November and 1 December 1992 did not take place.

2. When the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria met with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in New York on 2 November 1992, it seemed that a compromise had been reached that would have allowed the meeting to be held.

Specifically, it seemed that the position of the Frente POLISARIO regarding the need to select the 38 tribal chieftains from among those whose names were contained in the list submitted by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations to both parties on 26 March 1990 had been understood and accepted.

3. It is most unfortunate that, by once again calling into question the previously established framework for this meeting, a new stumbling block has been added to the difficulties already encountered in the implementation of the settlement plan.

4. It would be highly desirable for every effort to be made to bring the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO to honour the commitments they have made to allow the Special Representative, under the authority of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to implement the settlement plan in its entirety as originally conceived by the United Nations and accepted by both parties.

5. Algeria, for its part, will continue to support, as it has thus far, the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative to find a just and lasting settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/788
15 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 93 (a) and 104

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/703/Add.1, para. 8)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 45th meeting, on 15 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/70) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/47/703/Add.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (see A/C.5/47/SR.45).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/47/703/Add.1), an additional

appropriation would be required in the amount of $189,600 under section 21, Social development and humanitarian affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and would be subject to the guidelines for the operation and use of the contingency fund adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/47/789
15 December 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 97 (a) and 104

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions IV and V recommended by the Third Committee in its report (A/47/678/Add.1, para. 23)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 45th meeting, on 15 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/69) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/47/678/Add.1). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (see A/C.5/47/SR.45).

DECISIONS OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution IV recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/47/678/Add.1), taking into account paragraph 14 of the programme budget implications statement (A/C.5/47/69), no appropriation would be required under section 28, Human rights, of the

programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. It is further understood that the modalities for the financing of treaty bodies would continue to be studied by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for reporting to the General Assembly as early as possible.

4. The Fifth Committee also decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/47/678/Add.1), an additional appropriation would be required in the amount of $44,800 under section 28, Human rights, of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and would be subject to the guidelines for the operation and use of the contingency fund adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/790
S/24968
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30 and 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the Declaration on the Middle East Peace Process made by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Declaration on the Middle East Peace Process made by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992

The European Council reiterates its full support for the Middle East Peace Process in both its bilateral and multilateral aspects, and the role of the co-sponsors. It welcomes the commitment to the process of the incoming administration in the United States. The European Community will continue to play an active and constructive part in the process in accordance with its positions of principle on the basis for a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement.

The European Council is convinced that such a settlement is in the interests of Israel and its neighbours, of the Palestinians, and the Middle East region as a whole. The current peace process represents a great opportunity which must be seized if dangers to the stability of the region are to be avoided. The European Council calls on all parties concerned to press ahead with the negotiations constructively.

The European Council stresses the importance of assuring respect for human rights and of implementing confidence-building measures as a means of increasing the level of trust between the parties and taking the negotiations forward.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/791
S/24969
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 122
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT
FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the text of the conclusions on El Salvador drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 122, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Conclusions on El Salvador drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992

The European Council notes with satisfaction the progress reached so far in the fulfilment of the peace agreement signed on 16 January 1992 between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front. It also welcomes the adjustment of the implementation programme, as proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It hopes that these positive developments will ensure national reconciliation, thus putting an end to the armed conflict on 15 December.

The European Council calls upon both parties to show flexibility in order to allow the fulfilment of the remaining commitments and reaffirms the determination of the European Community and its member States to maintain their contribution to the national reconstruction of El Salvador.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/792
S/24970
16 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 27 and 33
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I enclose a copy of the text of the conclusions on Africa drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 27 and 33, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY

ANNEX

Conclusions on Africa drawn by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at its meeting in Edinburgh on 11 and 12 December 1992

The European Council confirms its commitment to improve conditions of life in Africa. During the last six months, the European Community and its member States have provided substantial food, medical and other humanitarian assistance to help overcome the disasters of drought and famine. In those countries most affected, they have provided up to half of the total aid.

The European Community and its member States have also been closely involved in efforts to end conflicts. Individually and jointly, they have supported United Nations activities to end the civil war in Liberia and have made significant political efforts to encourage the implementation of the peace agreements in Angola and Mozambique. In Angola the European Council urges both sides, particularly UNITA, to abide by the peace agreement, respect the cease-fire, proceed with demobilization and with the formation of the new unified armed forces. It calls upon UNITA to accept unequivocally the results of the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 and encourages the Government to continue the democratic process with a view to the reconciliation of the people of Angola.

The European Community and its member States fully support Security Council resolution 794 (1992) authorizing States Members of the United Nations to use all necessary means to provide a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia. The European Council welcomes the humanitarian efforts of the Community and its member States and the contributions of a number of member States to the United Nations force. It hopes that the implementation of Security Council resolution 794 (1992) will encourage national reconciliation and promote a lasting political settlement. It attaches particular importance to ensuring the safety of the personnel involved in the relief effort.

In South Africa the European Council notes that the prospects for a resumption of negotiations have improved. It urges the parties to proceed soon to a transitional government and fully democratic elections. The European Community and its member States hope that the presence of European Community observers and the provision of development aid will help to put an end to all types of violence and assist a peaceful transition.

The European Council notes with concern reports from Kinshasa that President Mobutu has dismissed the Government and suspended the implementation of the democratic reforms decided by the National Sovereign Conference of Zaire. The European Council reaffirms the importance it attaches to the democratic process in Zaire, condemns any interference with that process and underlines its support for the present Government appointed by the National Conference.

The European Council recalls that the European Community and its member States have had cause to express concern in recent months about the human rights situation in a number of African countries. It is, nevertheless, encouraged by the continuing efforts being made in many countries to apply the principles of democracy, good government and human rights and to implement sound economic policies. The Community and its member States will continue to support those efforts.

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/793
S/24974
17 December 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 30
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 December 1992 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to draw your most urgent attention to the mass expulsion orders issued yesterday by the Israeli authorities, and to call for an immediate end to the policy of deportation by Israel, the occupying Power.

According to a Reuters dispatch issued today, as well as to press releases by the Gaza Centre for Rights and Law and the Palestine Human Rights Information Centre, on 16 December the Government of Israel, in a closed ministerial session, took the unprecedented step of ordering the summary deportation of 418 Palestinians from the occupied territory for two years, apparently as punishment for the recent killing of a kidnapped Israeli soldier. It is to be noted that the Palestinians, alleged to be activists with Islamic groups, have not been formally charged with any offence. This move comes in the wake of mass arrests of approximately 2,000 Palestinians in the last three days, as well as the imposition of a total round-the-clock curfew on the Gaza Strip, and the sealing of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as closed military zones. It is also reported that the International Committee of the Red Cross was not informed of the deportation decision, and that restrictions have been imposed on the ability of the deportees to appeal the orders against them.

The same reports indicate that the 418 Palestinians, whose names have not been released, have been taken to the northern border of Israel in anticipation of their deportation into southern Lebanon, and are now waiting, blindfolded and handcuffed, in buses pending a court ruling in Jerusalem.

In light of this very grave situation, the Committee addresses an urgent appeal to you, as well as to all those concerned, to take all necessary measures to induce Israel, the occupying Power, to desist forthwith from deporting the 418 Palestinians and to cease its policy of collective punishments against Palestinians in the occupied territory, in accordance with its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Civilian Persons in Time of War, and numerous Security Council resolutions.

The Committee considers that, in the absence of concrete progress in the peace process, tension and violence will continue to increase in the occupied Palestinian territory. The Committee renews its call for international protection to be accorded Palestinians living under occupation and for an intensification of efforts by all concerned towards the achievement of a just and lasting settlement.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kéba Birane CISSE
Chairman of the
Committee on the Exercise
of the Inalienable Rights
of the Palestinian People

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/794
S/24978
17 December 1992

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 December 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Enclosed is a copy of the "Appeal for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina" issued by the Conference of the Religious Leaders of Former Yugoslavia, coordinated by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, at a meeting held in Switzerland from 24 to 26 November 1992 (see annex).

I would appreciate it if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Edward J. PERKINS

ANNEX

Appeal for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued by the Conference of the Religious Leaders of Former Yugoslavia, held in Switzerland from 24 to 26 November 1992

Here in a country of peace, freedom and well-being, at the initiative and under the auspices of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and thanks to the hospitality of the Swiss Government having received messages of solidarity and support from the President of Swiss Confederation Mr. Rene' Felber, from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the President of the United States, Mr. George Bush, the Co-President of the Geneva Conference on Former Yugoslavia, Mr. Cyrus Vance, the special rapporteur of the UN Human Rights Commission, Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and Mr. Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom, we have met in common faith in God, the Creator and Benefactor of all people and all nations.

In our common hope in God's love and aid, we express the deepest concern for the further fate of our congregations and of all our people, tragically involved in the most brutal and inhuman war in their sad history.

In the name of our spiritual and moral responsibility, in the name of the Islamic Community, the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Croatian Roman Catholic Church, but above all in the name of God's justice and love, in the name of dignity of both, the human being and the human community - taught by the Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christians on the basis of the holy Bible, by Moslems on the basis of the Koran - we unanimously and in total unison, launch this appeal for peace, this cry to God and to men, this cry of suffering and hope from the bottom of our souls. We are addressing this appeal in the first place to all the faithful in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Orthodox Christians, Roman Catholics and Moslems, and to all political leaders and all our unfortunate people, Serbs, Croats and Moslems.

The evil has surpassed all bounds and the suffering is indescribable. That is why we do not beg or implore, but in God's name and justice, in the name of humanity and survival of everyone, we demand the immediate, unconditional and irrevocable end of the war, the re-establishment of peace and the renewal of dialogue, as the only method of solving existing national and political problems.

We address ourselves to all international organizations, to the whole international community, to all countries and all people of goodwill with the request to use all their influence and all morally justifiable means in order to make further appeals like this one unnecessary.

/...

Our demand for ending the war and building peace has a global character and here we mention only its most important and urgent concrete dimensions:

1. All fighting and bloodshed must stop immediately and negotiations must begin at once in order to arrive at just solutions.

2. Humanitarian assistance must be guaranteed and we pledge to justly distribute to all victims such assistance, to be channeled through religious communities and humanitarian organizations, regardless of faith or persuasion.

3. All war prisoners, civil detainees and hostages must be freed immediately and unconditionally and all prisoner camps and illegal prisons must be closed.

4. An immediate end must be put to the inhuman practice of ethnic cleansing.

5. We demand that all refugees and displaced persons must be helped to return to their native cities and villages - meanwhile and until conditions for their return become possible - all governments are asked provisionally to receive the refugees. Those who remain in Bosnia and Herzegovina must e able to live in protected and secure areas.

6. The destruction of homes and material goods and those edifices belonging to the cultural heritage of the afflicted region must end now, as well as the blasphemous and senseless destruction of holy places of worship and other sacred sites.

7. All religious personalities and employees of religious organizations must be freed from illegal detention and all persecuted clerics and religious employees must be permitted to contact their flocks and freely perform their religious duties.

8. We emphatically state that this is not a religious war, and that the characterization of this tragic conflict as a religious war and the misuse of all religious symbols used with the aim to further hatred, must be proscribed and is condemned.

Only if we all address ourselves to God and if we serve him with all our energy, can we be good neighbours and friends to each other, and even more than that - brothers.

We call all our congregations to common prayer on December 23, 1992, to demonstrate our complete solidarity with all individuals and people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as all other afflicted people in former Yugoslavia.

A standing Committee "Conscience in Action" has been established and authorized to meet on short notice in order to monitor all the activities mentioned above, to call for strong action whenever necessary and to make recommendations to the signatories of this document.

We unanimously and with the greatest indignation condemn all crimes committed in this war and we distance ourselves from all those who commit such crimes, regardless of their nationality and religion.

We declare emphatically and with all our vigor:

> Crime in the name of religion is the greatest crime against religion.
>
> All torture and massacres provoke horror and shame, but nothing provokes it more than the criminal and inhuman treatment of women and young girls and even children, and we condemn such horrors.
>
> We propose the alternative to hatred, destruction, pogroms and inhumanity, an alternative worthy of men and of our faith in God: it is peace, justice, the dignity of the human being, tolerance and reconciliation - in one word - love for mankind for all time and eternity.

UNITED NATIONS

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A/47/795
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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 117

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part I)

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of United Nations Angola Verification Mission (A/47/744).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

3. At its 46th meeting, on 16 December 1992, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, owing to the lack of time to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item, to recommend to the General Assembly that, in order to provide for the continued maintenance of the Mission, it should authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 25,258,800 United States dollars gross (24,218,000 dollars net) for the period ending 28 February 1993 and that that amount should be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992.

4. The Committee further decided that this commitment authorization would be considered as part of the appropriation to be decided upon at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

5. The Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of this agenda item.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it should:

(a) Authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 25,258,800 United States dollars gross (24,218,000 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for the period ending 28 February 1993;

(b) Apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in paragraph 6 (a) above among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992;

(c) Defer to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Assembly consideration of agenda item 117, "Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission".

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 121

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part I)

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (A/46/783 and A/47/743).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

3. At its 46th meeting, on 16 December 1992, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, owing to the lack of time to consider the reports of the Secretary-General on this item, to recommend to the General Assembly that in order to provide for the continued maintenance of the Mission it should authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 7,138,500 United States dollars gross (6,834,300 dollars net) for the period ending 28 February 1993 and that that amount should be provided from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission.

4. The Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of this agenda item.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

5. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it should:

(a) Authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 7,138,500 United States dollars gross (6,834,300 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the period ending 28 February 1993 and that that amount be provided from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation provided for the Mission;

(b) Defer to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Assembly consideration of agenda item 121, "Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara".

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 122

FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR

Report of the Fifth Committee (Part I)

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 1992, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (A/47/751).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

3. At its 46th meeting, on 16 December 1992, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided, owing to the lack of time to consider the report of the Secretary-General on this item, to recommend to the General Assembly that in order to provide for the continued maintenance of the Mission it should authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 8,045,600 United States dollars gross (7,514,200 dollars net) for the period ending 28 February 1993 and that that amount should be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in Assembly resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992.

4. The Committee further decided that this commitment authorization would be considered as part of the appropriation to be decided upon at the resumed forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

5. The Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer to its resumed forty-seventh session consideration of this agenda item.

III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it should:

(a) Authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of 8,045,600 United States dollars gross (7,514,200 dollars net) for the maintenance of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador for the period ending 28 February 1993;

(b) Apportion, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount indicated in paragraph 6 (a) above among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992;

(c) Defer to the resumed forty-seventh session of the Assembly consideration of agenda item 122, "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador".

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Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 33 and 104

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31, A/47/L.32, A/47/L.44 and A/47/L.45

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/74) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31, A/47/L.32, A/47/L.44 and A/47/L.45. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.47).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, based on the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/47/74) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, should it adopt draft resolutions A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31, A/47/L.32, A/47/L.44 and A/47/L.45, no modifications would be required in the programme of work under sections 31 (Public

information), 37 (Department of Political Affairs) or 41 (Administration and management) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

4. It further decided to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions A/47/L.29, A/47/L.31, A/47/L.32, A/47/L.44 and A/47/L.45, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage under sections 31, 37 and 41 of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

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Agenda items 36 and 104

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/47/L.34

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/73) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/47/L.34. The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.47).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/47/L.34 an additional appropriation of $155,200 would be required under section 2 (Peace-keeping operations and special missions) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 on the understanding that these requirements should be dealt with

under the provisions of paragraph 11 of annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and should thus be treated outside the procedure related to the contingency fund. Furthermore, an additional appropriation of $40,100 would be required under section 36 (Staff assessment), offset by the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).

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Agenda items 90 and 104

STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF EFFORTS TO STUDY, MITIGATE AND MINIMIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHERNOBYL DISASTER

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1992-1993

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in its report (A/47/730, para. 11)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Jorge OSELLA (Argentina)

1. At its 47th meeting, on 17 December 1992, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/47/75) on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/47/730). The related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions was presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/47/SR.47).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, based on the statement of programme budget implications (A/C.5/47/75) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, should it adopt the draft resolution

recommended by the Second Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/47/730), an additional non-recurrent appropriation of $247,700 would be required under section 1 (Overall policy-making, direction and coordination) of the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Such requirements would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget for 1992-1993 and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987. In addition, it is required that the appropriation under section 36 (Staff assessment) be increased by $42,100, to be offset by the same amount under income section 1 (Income from staff assessment).